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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

THE NEWS THIN MOUNING.

Ponnian.-The Sulten of Turkey has ordered the Great Council to consider the terms of peace with Bervia. - The Servians claim to have defeated the Turks on the left bank of the Morava. - The A riot St. Lever stakes were won by Potrarch. has occurred in Amsterdam. ____ A shock of earthquake was felt in Messiaa.

DOMESTIC.-The Democratic Convention at Saratoga nominated Controller Robinson for Governor. Gen. Butler has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. - Yellow fever is increasing at Savannah. - The Maryland Democrats have adopted a platform favoring specie payments, non-sectarian schools, and the constitutional amendments, and denouncing Foderal inter-

CHY AND SUBURBAN .- The international longrange matches were begun at Creedmoor. At the conclusion of the day's firing, the American Team was nine points behind the Scotchmen and five behind the Irishmen, with the Canadians and Australians practically out of the contest. = Shoriff Conner made his return in the Tweed suit. ____ A large anction sale of dry goods was held. - Gold, 1093, 110, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90 010 cents. Slocks active; market closing apparently strong.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S focal observations indicate cloudy weather with rain to follow. ==== In this city yesterday the day was partly overcast and cool; thermometer, 650, 740, 660.

THE TRIBUNK EXTRA No. 35 is for sale on all the principal trains arriving and departing from Now-York and Philadelphia, and the re-port to this office of any failure to obtain it from the train newsboys will be regarded as a favor.

Maine's Republican majority undoubtedly exceeds the highest figure claimed beforehand. The only question now is how much it is over 15,300.

Petrarch has won the St. Leger Stakes, which rank next in importance to the Derby and the O.ks. Betting men backed Kisber two to one, but that Anglo-Hungarian colt, which was first in the Derby, came in only

The earthquake which visited Messina yesterday did happily little harm, there being only a few buildings damaged in the neighboring city of Reggio. The alarm of the people of Messina arises in a great degree from their city having been twice almost entirely destroyed by earthquakes.

One or two of the planks in the platform of the Maryland Democratic Convention are almost sound enough to have served for an expression of Republican sentiment. But there is no danger of any mistake as to what is meant on the whole, as the country is called upon to show graticade to the present House of Representa-

.Trade is recovering from its depression. At a large auction sale of dry goods yesterday there was a large attendance of buyers, and fair prices were attained. Among other evidences of reviving business is the large increase of internal revenue receipts during July and August as compared with the same months last year.

The Eastern question presents three distinct phases: (the war, the Bulgarian crimes, and the peace negotiations. Gen. Tchernayeff appears to be making a resolute stand at Deligrad, which commands the direct road to Belgrade. He has been reënforced by 12,000 men, but their withdrawal from the south has relieved the Turks from anxiety in regard to their communications. In England the agitation on the Bulgarian atrocities is subsiding, but the conduct of the Government is a leading issue in the Buckinghamshire canvass. The been wanting in our duty; but the strong his work, opportunities, and culture, with the

county is strongly Conservative, but enough of Hampden's spirit may be abroad to incite the yeoman to uphold the cause of the oppressed. The peace negotiations linger, and give rise to grave anxiety. Russia has dictated her terms, which are, no doubt, milder than those of the Sublime Porte, which persists in deeming the Servians very ungrateful rebels. The gravest element in the matter is the exasperation of the Russlan people, who are scarcely to be restrained in their hostility to Turkey.

The three foremost teams in the international rifle contest are, as was expected, closely matched, and yesterday's shooting gives them total scores that differ less than one per cent of the whole number of points. On all hands the scores are high and the shooting is remarkably good. The contest to-day will carry excitement to its highest pitch, and need for success especially steady nerves. Our diagrams give the best score made by the marksmen of each team at the three ranges. At least one of these scores is the best of its kind yet recorded.

A SECOND CHOICE CANDIDATE.

Now that their Bourbon won't have their nomination for Governor, the Democrats have offered is to a thoroughly unexceptionable Liberal Republican. There is not a word to be said against Mr. Lucius Robinson. He is recognized as a man of unquestioned ability, of absolute integrity, and of valuable public service. If the nomination had been offered at the outset, of their own free will, instead of being extorted from them in the hight of their panic, and if it had been accompanied by a name for Lieutenant-Governor judiciously selected to satisfy the Bourbons, the ticket would have been a strong one, and Gov. Tilden would have had some chance of carrying his own State.

But, as it is, the trick is too plain to deceive anybody. This is the same convention that nominated Horatio Seymour-the only change s in their prospects. When they were strong and confident of victory, they would have none but a Democrat identified with their record during the war. Now, with the consciousness of impending disaster upon them, in the agony of a desperate struggle they nominate the very opposite of Seymour in everything. It is as if a National Convention with bright prospects and rising enthusiasm had nominated Robert Toombs for the Presidency, then, finding that it could not get him, and that its chances were almost gone, had exclaimed: Well, then, give us Francis E. Spinner.' Such a convention would inspire no confidence and attract no followers. Political parties may sometimes succeed without principles, but they never succeed after they have abandoned all pretense of having principles. If the nomination of Seymour meant anything, the nomination of Robinson is a fraud and a bait.

The French have a name for the man who is always thinking of the clever things he might have said an hour or two after the opportunity for saying them has passed. They call him a staircase wit. Gov. Tilden is fast proving bimself a staircase politician. If he had thought of nominating Robinson month ago, the situation might have been different. His party would not have exposed its real spirit and purpose, frightful demoralization would have been avoided, and the people might have been persuaded that the Democrats were really prosecuting a campaign for reform. But the Governor thought of it too late-just as he thought of David A. Wells for Governor in Connecticut too late, and just as he is discovering too late that the income tax business requires his instant attention. His action now proves that he is frightened, and invites the public to contemplate his party, which in the exultation of confidence three weeks ago dropped its mask, as now to be seen in the attitude of carefully gathering up and putting on the mask again in the face

and eyes of the entire State. Mr. John Kelly also appears in an interesting attitude. Mr. Kelly wanted it understood three weeks ago that the party had no use for Liberals. He wouldn't tolerate the idea of fooling away a nomination on Dorshellner, when the Liberals had all gone back to the Republicans any way. Now Mr. Kelly, in his anxiety to catch these Liberals, is willing to have his whole ticket made up of them. Evidently the panic is great when it reduces a man like Kelly to submission so abject.

We need scarcely add that, in our judgment, the ticket thus completed has no chance of being elected. The Democrats have defeated it themselves. The present probability is that Gov. Morgan will go in any way with an easy majority of 10,000 or 15,000, which handsome success in Ohio and Indiana might more than double.

HELP FOR THE BULGARIANS.

The popular sentiment of England, in regard to the horrible outrages committed by Turkish officials and soldiers upon the Bulgarian Christiaus, has taken a form which will give it practical and certain if not immediate effect. Immonse meetings have already been held in all the principal cities of the realm, and emphatic resolutions, called forth by the apparent apathy of the Government, have been adopted. The same course would undoubtedly have been followed in France, and Germany, and Russia, if the people of those countries had been accustomed to express themselves through the medium of public meetings, or were permitted to do so by their Governments. The commingled sympathy and indignation of Europe are stirred, as scarcely before since the news of the massacres on the island of Scio, in 1822, aroused a sentiment that conquered diplomacy, and made Greece a free na-

The same horrors which then made the name of Scio a synonym for Retribution have been reenacted this year. If 23,000 men, women, and children were then butchered to 15,000 now; if then 47,000 human beings were condemned to a state of slavery which has now become impossible,-the deed is precisely the same. Its character is not changed by the number of the sufferers. Every outrage which imagination can picture, as well as those which it prefers to leave unseen, have been inflicted on the helpless Bulgarians. Is it not time that the voice of the American people should be added to that of the English, in calling for help and protection-added to that sympathy which is a promise to the one side, and that condemnation which is a menace to the other? If we have no direct interest in the Eastern Question, as a nation, we surely have an interest, as a Christian people, in saving human beings from torture and death. Our Government, through its Legation in Constantinople, has taken the initiative in investigating the reports of the massacres, and the present excitement in England has been aroused chiefly by the statements of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, our Consul-

voice of assemblies of our citizens would none the less reach to the shores of the Bosphorus and compel even Moslem barbarity to pause.

It would be well, also, if some material aid could be collected for the wretched survivors of the slaughter. The amount is less important, perhaps, than the expression which such a form of help would bear on its face. But, whether or not the benevolent among our citizens may be moved to charity, they should at least lose no time in giving to the world the spoken evidence of their profoundest sympathy. So long as the Powers of Europe delay their joint intervention, there is no dependence whatever to be placed on the Turkish Government. If the slaughters and outrages are stayed, after a license of three mouths, it will be due quite as much to the voice of popular indignation as to the offices of diplomacy. Let our people, also, swell that voice now, while its sound is needed!

HOW MR, TWEED IS TO SQUARE THINGS. We are much surprised at a suggestion said to have been made by Mr. Charles O'Conor to a reporter of The World. "I am inclined to believe," said Mr. O'Conor, "that Tweed if brought back will throw up his hand and try to effect a compromise. By giving the Attorney-General a complete insight into his property, real estate, &c., and with the consent of the Governor, an arrangement may be made whereby the State will receive back "the money and Tweed may gain his liberty." This would be a beautiful way of settling matters, only there are a few difficulties to be overcome before the convenient consummation. We question whether the Attorney-General, as chief prosecuting officer of the State, will consent to be engaged in any such dubious business as that of compounding felonies, even for the sake of getting back the precious money which Tweed stole. As for "the consent" of the Governor to any such plan, it is only enough to say that he cannot legally

give it. The business of settling with thieves, absolving them from legal liability, upon the condition of a return of a portion of the plunder, has not heretofore been engaged in except by private detectives, and certainly not by Governors and Attorney-Generals. What this much-abused community wants is not money, but Mr. Tweed in the position of a frightful example. Tweed walking about at full liberty, with no indictments on file against him. again eating, drinking, and otherwise at his esse enjoying himself, would present a most immoral spectacle.

The money, whatever the sum, has been illegally converted, taken, stolen, and carried away. Mr. Tweed may pay back money, but not that money which is gone forever. If a return of the funds were all that the State wants, there would be no need of indictments, for a resort to civil actions would be sufficient. It is not Tweed, defendant, who is wanted, but Tweed respondent. As a private debter, his return from Spain would be a piece of gross illegality and consummate injustice. His extradition must proceed upon the fact that he is, or is supposed to be, a felon. As such he will arrive. As such he must be proceeded against. As such, if found guilty, he must be senienced; and those who report Mr. O'Conor as suggesting a compounding of felony, do that learned gentleman, we are satisfied, a great injustice.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS. The annual session of the National Agricultural Congress began last Tuesday on the Exposition grounds. We hope that this meeting may force itself upon the attention of such foreigners as are endedvoring to comprehend the condition of this country through its representation in the great Fair. Agriculturally it is not adequately represented, as every observant visitor may see on even a cursory glance. That we are a successful manufacturing people, and carry on that part of the world's work with an energy and vastness of scape unknown to any other people, thrusts itself upon the stranger's notice at every turn; but that the country comprises the whole sweep of the continent from sea to sea, with the growths of three zones, would never be inferred from the scattered and incomplete exhibits of her agriculture. The fact that we are the largest cotton and grain producer of the world could only be discovered by diligent search through two or three scattered buildings, while the agricultural and mineral sources of Queensland and Tasmania, and he inducements which those countries on the other side of the globe can effer to emigrants, are presented with a startling completeness and force which arrest every passer-by. We hope the deliberations of this congress of agriculturists may in some way set forth our real status more effectually. The mere fact of the congress is in itself the most suggestive sien of our progress.

In September, 1776, we were in no sens miners or manufacturers; the nation was composed of farmers, with the few shippers, traders, and professional men necessary protect farming interests. Yet the whole tillage consisted of a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast worked by slaves, white and black, "used," according to Whitefield, "with inhaman cruelty, worse than the brutes whom their masters feed and at times caress." A few miles outside of New-York and Philadelphia the fields were yet full of stumps; often the trees were girdled and left standing and the crop of grain grown underneath. The Dutch or English farmer raised his wheat, tobacco, or oats with no other agricultural instrument than the old plow and harrow harnessed by deer-skin straps. He ate at daybreak, eleven, and four o'clock meals of coarse brown bread, salt meat, and pie, "of "which the crust," as old Acrelius declares, will not break if a wagon-wheel go over it." He sent his crops to town, whence small experts were made of wheat, beef, bacon, and shingles to the West Indies, and of raw hides, peltries, rum, sugar, rice, and lumber to England. The ships returning brought certain luxuries for townspeople, but for him very little of the world's goods. His wife spun and wove his clothes; sometimes he bought an Irish or Palatine servant, who probably turned out to be a better educated fellow than himself. Many a respectable emigrant was not able to pay the \$350 passage money, and went on the block to be sold under the hammer. Our farmer read little; generally nothing. As for new ways of planting or manuring, they were left to such experimenters as the printer Franklin, who had forgotten how to hold a plow.

Our readers may remind us of farmers such as Washington and Jefferson. But they did not represent the average agriculturist of that day. The Virginian planter was literally a landlord, controlled his crops and gangs of slaves at arm's length, and was much more familiar with the betting-book or dice-box than the details of barnyard or tobecco pack. General. Officially, therefore, we have not If our readers contrast the farmer of 1776,

"delegates from every State agricultural col-"lege and association of Grangers" who meet this week in Philadelphia, their work in subduing a continent, the knowledge necessary to that work, and the chances which yet lie before them, they will have as suggestive a hint of the progress of the nation as any which this centennial year has offered.

RAILWAY WRECKERS. Only a few weeks ago the community was

Adams, who ran breathless to a neighboring farmer and told him how he had discovered a fiendish plot to wreck a train on the New-York Central Railroad, and had been nearly murdered bimself by the plotters. Before many days had passed, however, sympathy gave place to detestation, for the wily Adams was proved to be himself the author of the eriminal scheme. His incentive was greed-a craving to rob-and imagination can scarcely picture a more despicable scoundrel than he as he stood by the loosened rail, screened the darkness, watching for the crash, caring not for the consequent suffering and death so long as he could secure his plunder. He deserves much worse punishment than the ten years' imprisonment to which he has just been sentenced. But there is another class of railway wreckers toward which the community is beginning to turn with feelings only less bitter than those with which Adams and his kind are regarded. We refer to those men who have been selected by confiding stockholders to manage their properties as directors, but who have so mismanaged them as to cause widespread misery and, in many cases, absolute ruin One by one, during the past few years, the so-called investment stocks have ceased to pay dividends, and now are mere speculative footballs. Five er six years ago the stock of the Han-

nibal and St. Joseph road ranged from 120 to 140. Its directors were men of wealth and high commercial standing. By their advice, the stock was largely bought by investors, many of whom have been ruined by the decline of the stock to-its present figures-11 for the common and 18 for the preferred. Nevertheless the directors are still wealthy. At about the same time Michigan Central also ranged from 120 to 135. It was controlled by men of like character, and was similarly sought for by investors. Now, with the stock under 40, we are told that dividends cannot be expected for years to come, owing to the fact that the directors have saddled, the main line with roads built by themselves as individuals and leased at ruinous rates to themselves in their fiduciary capacity. Nevertheless, the directors are still wealthy, and-are out of prison. Then, too, the Chicago and North-Western road was a public favorite. It paid dividends on both common and preferred stock, and the latter was largely absorbed by Germans. But years have passed since a dividend was paid, and, unless more bonds are sold, probably none will be paid for years to come. Weeks go by without any dealings in the stock, except when some disgusted resident of Amsterdam sells out at a loss of 30 or 40 per cent.

The recent decline in Delaware, Lackawauna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and New-Jersey Central is familiar to all. In six months the depreciation in these stocks exceeds twentyeight millions. The amount of inconvenience, wretchedness, and want caused by such a wreck is simply beyond computation. Estates are crippled, widows and orphans are robbed of their incomes, and public confidence is destroyed. And for this who is responsible if not the directors? But during it all they have assured the public that everything was wellhave warned them in "circulars" that it was foelish to sell, and that the decline was due solely to malicious "bears." Meanwhile, not one of the companies we have named has complied with the very pertinent request of the Stock Exchange for monthly reports of earnings and expenses. The reason is evidentlike other evil-doers, the directors prefer darkness rather than light, and they dole out to their credalous victims only such bits of information as further their own plans.

Possibly this course of action can be followed in definitely, but we doubt it. Even a charitable and long-suffering public becomes inexerable when its pockets get empty. Tweed asked, "What are you going to do about it?" with impunity, while men were prosperous and times were "flash;" but when his robberies made taxation ruinous, he was doomed.

The rapid sale of THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 35, in pamphiei form, yesterday, demonstrates the popular demand for the publication, and what is more factory, its substantial merit. THE TRIBUNE EXTRA is more than its title indicates, and will serve a good purpose in the hands of each of the three great classes into which our population is rapidly dividing-those who have been to the Centennial, because it soparates the confusion in which memory, unaided, is apt to leave the Exhibition; these who are going, because it instructs them in advance what are the really noteworthy objects in the Exhibition and bow to see the Pair most wisely and thoroughly; and those who will not go at all, because with the aid of its map of the buildings and grounds it conveys a correct and intelligible idea of the great Exhibition, in mass and in detail, with descriptions of the most interesting special features in machinery, arts, education, and the national exhibits. EXTRA No. 35 is for sale on all the principal trains arriving and departing from New-York and Philadelphia, and at the news stands throughout both cities.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Black has gone to Toronto. Gen. Lew Wallace's new work is a tragedy

The Rocky Mountain Club has made its first ascent. It climbed Buffalo Peaks, Col., and all it found on the top was pure crystals like bolled tapioca. Mrs. Sherman and her children, the two

nd its title is Commodus.

Misses Cameron, and Miss Burnside are justiciting the western military posis with Gen. Sherman and Secretary Prof. Swing, in preaching the other day about

he influence of vatural science on religion, said that "his church had not eroken away from theological tyranny to become slaves to new mosters." Bismarck's health is better, but he has been bliged to renounce ail work and avoid all excitement.

He receives neither letters nor telegrams—all pass into the hands of his family and official essistants. There is some use in visiting the Czar and Empress of Russia. Prince Humbert and his wife have just left St. Petersburg with two magnificent presenta-a ring set with rubies and a pair of sploudid horses.

Daniel Webster made his first speech before a jury-a speech which was really an argument against capital punishment—in the count-boune of Grafto. County, N. R. Like nearly all oid buildings in the country which have any historical value, it is condemned to be form down; efforts, however, i've making to preserve it.

Mr. C. J. O'Hara of New-Orleans claims to possess an original painting of Raphael's, stolen and consequently lost during the sacking of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon in 1527. It is "The Last Supper," and he notes as the persons who have mentioned its extatence, Quiternere de Quincy and Spooner (in his "Dictionary of Paintera.") It was given to Marc Anionio Raimondi to engrave. Mr. O'Hara has traced back the picture through 90 years of burial in New-Orleans.

But he has not been ambitious of national fame, and he would not probably appear now but for his friendsolp for Blaine, and the great success he had out there at Cincinnati when he presented his friend's name to the convention in a speech of remarkable power." Col Ingersoll lives, it is add, in a magnificent bouse in Proris, and has a great practice in the surrounding courts.

Here is Edmund Clarence Stedman's descripion of the Rev. Octavius Frothingham in The Galaxy : He has the clear-cut face, the intellectual forehead, the large unarehed New-England nose and the pointed obin -suggesting equally the most delicate refinement and -suggesting equally the most delicate refinement and the sturdlest potentical valor. Here are the bluestray, scholarly, half-gentle, half-attributed eyes, a mobile mouth, compressed and necerate flos. The whole head is of the down-east Brahministic type: somewhat aristocratic, for the deepy of the New-England colonies were an aristocracy by schedism, learning, and faith. * Mr. Frothingham is now at his prime something more than 50 years of are, though his face and figure are those of a younger man. He belonged to the Harvard class of 1843." thrilled by the startling story of one George

Mr. M. D. Conway chronicles a change in the ways of the English demoiselle. He says in The Cincinnati Commercial. " I think, indeed, a considerable change has come over the young English girl in recent years, and I doubt whether Nathaniel Hawthorne, were he now writtne about England, would remark so much he now writing about England, would remark so much her reserved, folded-up look and manner as contrasted with those of the American giri in her teens. But, however buddlike the English girl may be when at home, she can hold her own on the Centinens against any American girl for gual, dash, diriation, or adventure or any kind. And I fear that all her folded-upness when she gets back to London only implies that she is a like hypocrite, as her tables and notice are big ones."

In the days when the City of Richmond was small town and had but one church, lived there Parson suchanan the Episcopalian and Parson Blair the Presbyerian. They occupied the pulpit on alternate Sundays, and were sworn friends. They were both witty and far om ascetic, for they went to balls, and Parson Buchanan was said to be in the minuet a most stately and chanan was said to be in the minuet a most stately and exhibitanting vision. Parson Binir was wont to aver that there was not each another dancer in the world. Parson inchanan's beat friend was Jacquelin Ambler, Treasurer of Virginia, and with one of the Ambler daughters the good rean is reported to have been very much in love-so quadnity and unselfishly in love that he twice performed the westling corromony for her, the having married again on the death of her first instead. The parson left his handsome estate to Mr. Ambler's daughter, and their grandchildren have just presented a portrait of him to the State Library.

Mr. George William Curtis considers Daniel Derenda a hero unique in fletion. He says in the October "Easy Chair": "Waere, before Daniel Derenda, is the peralt in fletion of the fine-antured youth, pure, unworldly, manly, and conforming his daily life in the midst of the ost conventional society to the principles that we call Christian, because of the life in which they were most Christian, because if the life in which they were non-freely manifested. * * It required as unusual com-bination of invellectual grasp, of professes and carnest conviction, of therough training, high imagination, and literary instinct, with a colorances and religious purity of purpose, and a sensitive delicacy of sympathy only, prinsps, to be expected in a woman, to profince just the result; and talk combination is found in George Flot-ine, not in the surrery primer or the Sanday school library schee, but as we read Sandeancare and Dautic and Mitton—the graduate which comes from lofty ideals, from noble purposes, from a high launauity. Leveney Sent 13 — Don Carlos and suite ar-

LONDON, Sept. 13 .- Don Carlos and suite arved at Liverpool on Monday, and proceeded tunnedi-toly to Paris, where the Princess, his wife, now is. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 .- Gov. Rice of Mas-

sachusetts, accompanied by his staff and the members of the State Council, arrived here at noon to-day, and vis-lied the State building. He will have his headquarters there during his stay here.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The "moral effect" of the nomination of Mr. Adams is not strikingly marked in the returns from

Mr. Charles Francis Adams lacks little now f being a tried and ten friend of the Fenian. Thomas B. onnessy writes to The Boston Post that he was the Districe Center for Boston in the heyday of Fenianism; that in that capacity he went to Ireland and was there arrested; that he was released through the intervention of Mr. Adams, thereby being saved from imprisonment for life, or possible death. That bests John Kelly's Cer-tificate.

There has been a great deal of talk in Demeratic newspapers lately about Mr. Schurz no. daring meet the roaring Voorhees in debate. The troth of matter is that when the time came both men were uffering physical pain. Mr. Schurz had fallen a day or two before and severely injured his back, and Mr. Voorness was in bed, kept there by order of his physician Mr. Schurz did apeal, though be was not able to stand, but sat in a quair and talked for over an hour.

Gen. Butler has written a letter to the chairan of the Republican Committee of Indiana declining to take the stump in that State because of his candidacy n Massachusotta. The letter contains a fling at the better class of Republicans," and is entirely Butlerish proughout. It is fortunate for Indiana that he declines, but it is not much to the credit of the committee that h was ever invited. The more Butler is kept in the begrand the better will it be for the Republican party.

Minnesota is always a Republican State, and its vote this year will make no change in the record. A correspondent of The Chicago Ti-bane writes: "Briefly summarizing, it may be said that Minnesota will give a adority of 25,000 for Hayes and Wheeler; that Senator Windom will be reflected without opposition; that Dunpoll, in the 1st, and Stewart, in the Hid District, are certain of being elected by very large majoratics, and that Major Start is reasonably certain of carrying the Hd Dis-trict by a sabstantial majority." The Massachuseits Democrats do not seem

to warm up much over their ticket. A reporter of The Box a Clobe tried to talk with some of them about it the other day, but he did not make out a great deal. Mr. P A. Collins said frankly there was no hope of electing My Adams, but he believed the nomination would help the national ticket. Another leading Democras was of a like pinion. Ex-Gov. Guston refused to talk at all. He would not ear what he thought of the nomination, merely de-laring that he would support it.

The campaign in Indiana from now to election day will be one of the hottest on record. Both sides are working with tremendous vigor. The Republicans have evidently gained within the past week, a fact disclosed in ne way more clearly than in the alarm of the Democrats at the approach of speakers like Col. Ingeroll, Mr. Blaine, and Carl Schurz. The Indianapolis Tournal says: " If the tide continues to set in our favor during the next 30 days as it has during the 30 days just passed, we will certainly carry the State." An Intependent Republican writ s to The Springfield Republicus, that the Republicans are gaining, that Herdricks is ee as weak as di ated water, that Mo g as aquarorus, and that Harrison is a man of at ability and pure character.

They seem to feel the anti-Tilden wave out in Ohlo, for The Circinnati Commercial says: "It is pretty clear now that Hayes will be elected. The Demoeratic 'reform' movement is playing out. Tilden, as an con-hearted reference, does not bear hammering. He got down from his high financial horse upon which he ad been mounted in a scientific attitude for forty years when Hendricks displayed to him the importance of Indiana. It turned out when he and Hendricka came together that he was the weaker vessel. His special a guificance just now is that of the representative of the solid South in its rush to seize the National Administration for jobbing purposes; and the people at large are not prepared to pay the bills of the Southern Confederacy. The drift of public opinion is unnissinkably against filten and solid Southern dictation in national job work, and each day will offer new testimony of the Prof. Sumner's letter announcing his inten-

tion to support Gov. Tilden is a carious document. He says he thinks Mr. Tilden has shown a more statesmanlike knowledge of the currency question than any one clse, and then contradicts himself by adding: "I am, of surse, atterly opposed to the repeal of the Resumption net or any part of it, and I disapprove of any concession on that point, in form or substance, by Mr. Tilden or any one else." It would be interesting to know what reason the Professor has for bolieving that a party which is fighting the campaign as the avowed opponent of the Resumption act, and of resumption in any form, will do anything to bring about resumption after it is put in power. He turns from Gov. Hayes, who has declared that he will stand by the act until a better one is put in its place, and wao is backed by a party which avows a shedar purpose, and declares he has more hope of re-sumption through a min who demands the repeal of the only pladge ever made, and who is backed by a party which is sworm to defeat that and all other pladges to Gen. Wade Hampton is confident that he has

a fair chance of being elected Governor of South Carolina, and the Southern correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercias agrees with him. This a surprising piece of news, and makes the Democratic claim of a "solid South" literally true. Gen. Hampion bases his hopes on an unprecedentedly large white vote and the assistance of 10:000 colored votes. He said to The Commercial currespondent: "It is not Tilden we are working for so much as roller from the rule of the robbers here at home. My God, Fir, we cannot stand it! Our substance is cou sumed, and the very name of our State is a by-word and a repreach. We are in the gulf of despair. If the Northern people-yes, even the Northern Republicans-knew our condition, knew it just as it is, knew what we have picture through 90 years of burial in New-Orleans.

Judge Black says he regards Col. Robert Ingered as "the ablest or one of the ablest orators in the country." "Why hasn't he been heard of before I" repeated Judge Black." "Why, he has been, in his own country and among his own kin, and we all know him.

our countrols, and we have been robbed, their sympathies would be extended to us in this struggle. We do not wnot to deprive the colored people of any of their rights; we agree to and support the constitutional amendments and turn our back upon the peat; but what we do want is repeated, and how we have been robbed, their sympathies would be extended to us in this struggle. We do not wnot to deprive the colored people of any of their rights; we agree to and support the constitutional amendments and turn our back upon the peat; but what we have been robbed, their sympathies would be extended to us in this struggle. We do not wnot to deprive the colored people of any of their rights; we agree to and support the constitutional amendments and turn our back upon the peat; but what we have been robbed, their sympathies would be extended to us in this struggle. We do not wnot to deprive the colored people of any of their rights; we agree to and support the constitutional amendments and turn our back upon the peat; but what we have been robbed, their sympathies would be extended to us in this struggle. We do not wnot to deprive the colored people of any of their rights; we agree to and support the constitutional amendments and turn our back upon the peat; but what we have

not want it. I do not want to take part in politics. I never asked for an office. But when my people call me I must do what I can for their relief, be it much or little."

THE STATE CANVASS.

Mr. Carroll E. Smith of The Syraouse Journal has been renominated for the Assembly in the 11d Onon-dags district, and his reflection is certain.

For a sick man, Mr. Seymour does do a wonderful amount of talking. It is becoming a novelty to find a party paper in the State that does not contain an

John Kelly has succeeded in getting Seymour on the ticket at last, but he had to sacrifice himself to do
it. Seymour at the head of the electoral ticket is betier than Kelly, but it will not make it any easier for a Republican to vote the document.

The great Democratic gains in Maine, visible to Democratic eyes only, have braced The Utica Observer up to this slightly strong prediction: "There is no longer any doubt about a majority of 50,000 or more for our ticket here in New-York in November."

The Democratic party of the great State of Now-York is so scant in statesmen that it has to borrow two from the opposite party to place at the head of its ticket. It is a strong dose for the unrecenerate Bourbon, and neither Morrissey nor Kelly will find much sweet-

The Buffalo Pepublicans did a fine day's ork on Tuesday. They nominated for Congress in the XXXIId District ex-Congressman E. G. Spaulding, the author of the Legal Tender set, and one of the ablest and soundest writers on finance in this country. Par the sout in the Senate, made vacant by the nomination of Senator Rogers for Licutenant Governor, they selected Mr. E. C. Sorague, a lawyer of eminent a flity and integrity. This ticket ought to be elected, and undoubtedly will be.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nearly 11,000 people have left Savannah ince Yellow Jack may d in

Deadwood City is the Black Hills, an infant Deadwood Clay a single Summer, has twenty saloons, three hotels, six restaurants, three drug stores, two bardware stores, five blacks with shops, five dry goods slores, twenty grocery stores, at a dodura, one denist, one bathhouse, three Chinese bandries, and one of tor.

Two ingentous Juniors at Dartmouth College have altered a dilapidated twenty-four-hour clock to a nine-day timpiece. They can onelly change it so that it will run a month without winding, and if sufficient outcouragement is offered them will arrange it for running till the end of their sonior year. Their latest move has been by till the end of their senior year. Their latest move has been in arranging their beds, steamboat fashion, one above the other, for economy of room.

Mrs. Van Coti's earnestness made a powerful impression upon one of the mineral water h Round Lake. After listening to her appeals last Monday, he remarked to a friend who had inquired what luck he he remarked to a frient who had inquired whas had he was having with his bore: "I don't know how it will be; but if we could get Mrs. Van Cott to pray for it. I swear I believe we could reach water to-merrow." The morrow brought the mineral water without the application of the Prayer Gauge. Mrs. Van Cott after tasing the waser sang: "There's more to follow," and a large company foined in the hymn with zest.

Eight years ago the last rail connecting the Union and Central Pacific Railroads was laid. On ept. 5 the last spike was driven in the railroad connecting San Francisco with the lower section of the Southern Pacific. These two events are the pivots on which the Pacific. These two events are the pivots on which the rathroad history of the Pacific Coast turns. While radiroad development in other parts of the United States has been utterly paralyzed since the pane of 1873, the Southern Pacific has built 600 miles of trunk line, with important brunches, opening a vast and fertile with important branches, opening a vast and fertile region for sattlement and consolidating the trade of the coast at San Francisco.

M. Alphonse D.udet, in the Journal Officiel, tates that the parish priest of the Island of Houat, off the equat of Brittany, wields supreme power over the 219 inhabitants. He is mayor, municipal council, and priest; he has charge of the military fortifications; when his parishioners drink too much wine and disturb the public peace he becomes the village policeman and arpublic peace he becomes the village policeman and arrasis them; when the flabermen quarrel over their nots he takes his seat upon the bench as justice of the sessions; he is the village baker, carrying in his pocket the keys of the only oven on the island, so that all the finabilitatis take their flour to him; he has the monopoly of the sale of wines and liquors; whenever any one is sink he as called in as physician, and the sisters of charisy make out his proscriptions; and flually, he is superintendent of the submarine telegraph. Altogether, he is the only Frenchman since Louis XIV, who can say with good grace, "L'état o'est mot."

Converadors (iburrison who has scented con-

Commodore Garrison, who has seenged conrol of the Misscari Pacifi Railroad, received the complimout of a seronade at St. Louis on Saturday evening, and metted his heart to the crowd in a specch that was as frank as if was long. "My purpose," said he, " was to buy the road, provided I could do so at a price not exseeding \$2,450,000. As you are aware, the price paid was \$550,000 in expess of that sum. I had then made a was \$550,000 in excess of that sum. I had then made a profit of some \$400,000 or \$500,000, which was satisfactory to me, so far as dollars and conts were concerned. But at the request of gentlemen of year city and State, I undertook to get the road, and after a negotiation of two days I necomplished that object. Of the two cities west of New-Yerk in which I have readed, St. Louis is my first love, San Francisco my second; and I can not see either of these cities in a periods condition without at all times rendering such aid as is in my news to do. And if your follow-citizer succeeds in his work at the mouth of the Mississippi Kiver, and gots a sufficient depth of water there to float my Brazil steamaints, I propose to put them in this trade, and then, as I have always believed his would, St. Louis will be the great principal market of this complee behind you."

The fat woman who was at the sea-cow and carned how show near the Centennial grounds gives The Philadelphia Hem the following account of her scape from the fire on Paturday night : " I can step at a 500 weight, and, as the front stairs were on fire, I had to go down the back way. Now, the front stairs were built specially for me, or wood six inches thick, while the pack steps were only fit for common light people like yoursell. The first step I took crush went the wood, and yourself. The first step I took crush went the wood, and I came mear going myself. The log was squealing awfully, and bold the sea cows were rearing like mad built, but I went't frightened a bit. I got a long smooth board that was in the reem and placed it on the stairway. I tucked up my dress, and slid down gracefully. I smasked overything at the bottom, and got my foot wodged, Just as I got free a noble freman rushed into the building. Rescue me, reactume? I cried. He came oward me, and I threw my self into his arms. He fell with a shrick. My weight had broken both his legal?"

The inquest on the bodies of the cashier of he Northfield (Minn.) Bank, and the two robbers who ere shot down in the streets, was hold last Saturday, and cast light upon one of the most audacious crimes ver committed in the North-West. When the robbers imped over the counter and commanded Haywood (the ashier) to open the safe, he answered that it was a time ook. One of the robbers went into the vanit and dev-

wood spreng forward and shut the door. He was drawjed away, and, with a knife drawn across his throat, was threatened with death of he did not open the safe. Once he did break away, and, running toward the door, shouted nurder. He was immediately knocked down, dragged to the door, and again commanded to open the safe. One shot was fired at him, evidently for intamdation. Then Bunker, assatant explicit, and our, and was wounded by shots fired after him. All this time the five robbers out and was refreshed and should be safe where reining up and down, keeping up a continuous itre from their pistots, shooting in the sic, at houses, and at people who began to come with arms. Then one rode to the door of the bank, shouting, "The pame is up; we're beat. Come out." The taree men faste sprang over the counter, and roasel for the door, Hey wood staggering from the vanit to a chair. The last 10 bbe turned with his hand on the counter and fired the shot which killed Hoywood.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Reasonable conduct is never weak—and is sure to be remembered. On principle we objected to Mr. Adams's nomination. On principle we shall support his election, heartily and thoroughly.—[Boston Priot.] In answer to a correspondent who solicits

onr opinion in the matter, we express the belief that Brooklyn will cast about 3,000 Democratic votes for Hayes and Wheeler. A little judicious ticking may in-crease this estimate, say 2,000 votes.—(Brooklyn Argus (ind.)

"It looks well for the Democracy every-where" is the record of men who have traveled exten-sively through Michigan; and there is no doubt that the Republicans in the State will need all the aid that Chair-man Chandler can give them.—(Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

The funniest reading extant just now is the regulation style of comment on the Maine election anopped by the Democratic editors. They say the Re-publican majority ought to have been 18,000. What an tea they have of the whipping they deserved—(Boston

Vermont and Maine have set the ball rolling that will flatton out Tilden's conspiracy to capture the National Government by the votes of the solid South and a few scattering States in the North. The scattering States in the North will not be found.—(Cincinnati

The returns of the election in Maine show heavy Republican gains. Mr. Tilden's "reform" esinpaign has evidently not shaken the Ropublican strength, and the general result will be to deepen the impression that the solid south will be in the November election overwhelmed by the solid North.—(Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

A man, though a fool, as he runs may read that whatever the mission of the Ropenhiem party was, it accomplished its logitimate end with the cessation of gross. Its policy and its administration stare the war have prevent failures, and the whole country, through all its parts, suffers from its negligence, its errors, and its crimes—(Richmond Whig (Dem.)

Charles Francis Adams says that since his nomination lie has discovered, on looking over the family record, that his linestrons grandfather's real name was Phelien O'Adams of Kiflatslick, County Connaught. "Musha, thin," said Chawles Francis to Samuel Lewies or making this important discovery, "Am I a Physhan, is it! Whoop! Thrid an the tail ay me cout, some-body!"—(Burlington Hawk-Fye (Rop.)